

SPORTS

IOC president: Olympic movement should abide by Olympic Charter

The 1984 Sarajevo Winter Olympics might be the most representative yet, stressed IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch in Sarajevo during the opening ceremony of the Zolotoi Palco, an Olympic facility.

There are lots of things going for the Olympics—the weather and splendid facilities, the press pointed out.

He dealt with a range of the Olympic movement's important issues in an interview for the 'Ostroboj' newspaper.

The Olympic movement should always be alert to attempt to use sport in more constructive ways, he stressed. A major goal of the Olympic movement is to educate young sportsmen in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding, which would help build up peace on this planet. It is up to us, though, he continued, that this noble goal is hard to attain since there are people using sport for different purposes. The Olympic movement should deter such attempts and even abide by the Olympic Charter, Samaranch said.

RECORDS

OF A YEREVAN STUDENT

At the USSR Cup in Moscow Oleg Mityanov, 21-year-old college student from Yerevan, jerked 158.5 kg, a new world mark, setting in the process a new national total of 280 kg. He thus improved his own bests — by 0.5 kg to the jerk and 2.5 kg in the total.



Photo by Andrey Knyazev

ENKE GETS TITLE BACK

Olympic speedskating champion Karin Enke of the GDR has relieved her 5,000 m world title clocking 7.49.49, only three days after Sigrid Smuda, of West Germany, clocked 7 min 56.0 sec at the high-altitude skating rink at Insel.

EUROPEAN FOOTBALL FIELD DAY

A total of 22 goals were netted in four European championship elimination games, having made things still more complicated in the lead with five points from three games. In group four Yugoslavia and Wales drew 4-4. The latter lead with three points from two games. There was a big crowd for the Brussels encounter between group one favourites Belgium and Scotland, which the hosts won 3-2 and now lead with four points from two games.

Only the groups' winners will be going to France.

Vladimir McMillin

AMATEUR OR PROFESSIONAL?

110 m hurdles world record holder Amerigo Rosaldo Nebulini, who has signed up with the San Francisco 49 American football pro club, reportedly placing to compete in domestic amateur contests this winter, as the US leading athletics body, the Athletics Congress, granted his request to compete in this winter's athletic meets.

When Nebulini will be allowed to enter international tournaments must be decided by the International Amateur Athletics Federation. What militates against the record holder is that he has already played several games for San Francisco 49 as a pro.

BASKETBALL

A number of cups are being played for in the European club basketball. In the photo: a Radivoj Korać Cup play in Moscow between the Moscow Dynamo and the Spanish Juventud when the games were won with the narrow margin of 108-104. The Central Army Club was not lacking either, losing their first visiting game in the Italian Olympia in the European Champions Cup 88-84. But the women's Riga TTT won in the same tournament the Zagreb game from the Yugoslav Monting, 82-70.



Photo by Sergei Prusakov

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DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world news agencies.

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formation" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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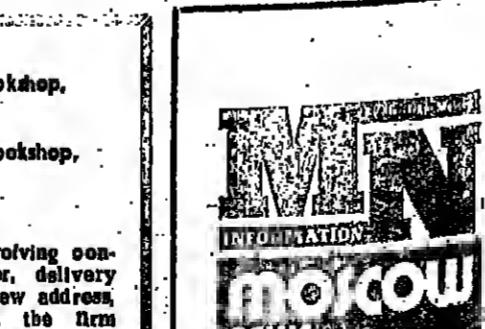
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OLYMPIC AWARDS FOR SOVIET GYMNASTS



IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch during the award ceremony for Soviet gymnasts Yelena Mukhina (centre) and Ludmila Turishcheva.

SPORTS



The game watched closely the Soviet attackers in the USSR-West Germany game sending several players sometimes to neutralize a breakthrough. In the right photo Swedish players on the defence against the Czechoslovak team.

'IZVESTIA'

Tournament: each game a decider

(Continued from page 1)

the Soviet team which is currently going through a generation turnover?

To my mind, Tikhonov has still not finalized his squad, but you have brilliant soldiers like Larionov, Potisov and Kasatkin, who believe the idea that there is no room for improvisation and sparkling hockey in this time of great speeds and tough play.

Alexander BUTSENIN

Photos by Andrey Knyazev

Uniquely in recent years, the World Alpine Cup, or the "White Corridor" as it is often called, got under way not with the "first snow criterium" at the French Alpine spot of Val d'Isere but at the Swiss resort of Pontresina near Sankt Moritz. Austrian Hartl Wellerthaler won the first men's downhill, with Doris de Agostin of Switzerland taking the women's giant slalom two days later.

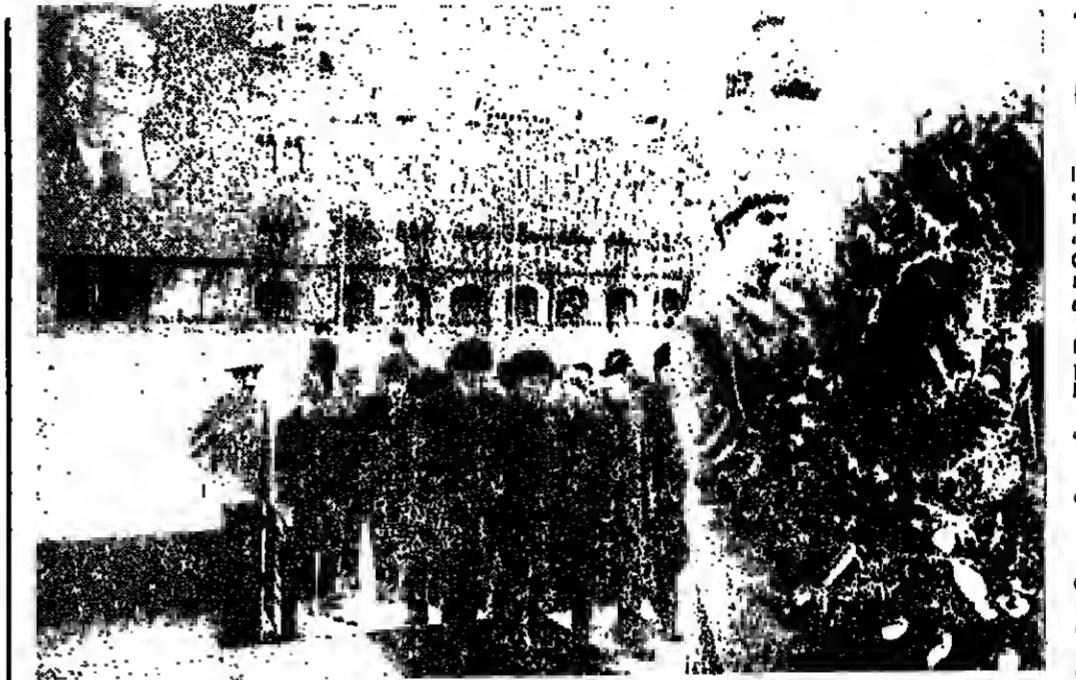
After several stages Tamara McKinney of the US leads the women's overall standings with 85 points, with Ertha Hennig



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A very special Saturday



Yuri Andropov and other Soviet leaders visited the Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath there from the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR. They observed a minute of silence to commemorate the Soviet soldiers who died fighting fascism for their Motherland's freedom, the happiness and peace on earth.

To the photo: at the Lenin Mausoleum.

THE JUBILEE PRESS CENTRE OPENED

About four hundred journalists representing mass media of many countries have been registered at the press centre of the jubilee meeting of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR to mark 60 years of the formation of the USSR. The press centre was opened on December 20.

The correspondents were addressed by Vasilii Zagladin, First Deputy Chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and Vitaly Ignatenko, Deputy Chief of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee. They informed the press of the programme of the meeting and of the main activities of the press centre. A direct TV broadcast will be organized for the opening ceremony of the joint meeting from the Kremlin Palace of Congresses and press conferences will be held. Journalists will be meeting participants from Union republics and their country's regions and territories.



FROM the SOVIET PRESS

'PRAVDA' ON THE GENEVA TALKS

In an editorial headlined "On decency" PRAVDA comments the attempt made by the US administration of giving a distorted picture of the state of affairs of the talks on limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe.

The Peace March is over.

Senator Raniero Luigi La Valle pointed out, and its chief goal has been met: the peace marchers have strengthened the hope of thousands of people that peace can be safeguarded.

Babro Karmal, the leader of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (third left), meeting Soviet and foreign journalists at the press centre opened in Moscow.

Photo by Andrey Knyazev

DEAR READERS! In the USA, in accordance with its "zero option", will think it will ever be able to secure a unilateral dismantling of all the Soviet medium-range missiles which, neither it nor NATO as a whole does not loss a single combat plane or missile — which is the essence of the "zero option". It is time for a sober look at the things. There will be no unilateral disarmament on the part of the Soviet Union. Those who continue to clutch at the US "zero" do not want an agreement in Geneva. They want a deployment of new American missiles in Europe and nothing else. This should be stated clearly, emphasizes PRAVDA.

I am much honoured, Samaranch emphasized, to be personally presenting an award to Yelena Mukhina. He further stressed her great contribution to the advancement of world sport and the fact that a severe injury notwithstanding she has still remained in the Olympic movement. The entire sporting world, the president noted, admires her fortitude.

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For Ludmila Turishcheva, this is her tenth and highest Olympic distinction. She boasts nine Olympic medals from the Mexico, Munich and Montreal Games.

United States' double-faced position of Washington, the opposition taken by the Soviet Union to the problem of reduction and limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe is clear, stresses the newspaper. The Soviet side proposed a radical, thorough reduction of all the USSR and USA medium-range nuclear weapons existing in Europe leaving no loopholes for bypassing the agreement unless for missiles or planes, and a ban on deployment in Europe of any new dangerous types of nuclear weapons, including, of course, the American Pershing-1 and the Cruise missiles.

Continuing on the essence of the "zero option", the newspaper goes on. The 672 new American missiles which the US plans to deploy on the territory of its European allies would be a direct addition to

JAPANESE SOCIALISTS ANNOUNCE THEIR PLATFORM

Tokyo. The Japanese Socialist Party has held its regular congress under the slogan of intensification of the fight against the Liberal-Democratic government's policy to speed up militarist preparations to the detriment of the economic situation of the working people. The congress has adopted a programme of action for the party to implement in 1983. The programme stresses the need for unity among all the democratic forces in their struggle against the reactionary policies by the ruling circles aimed to speed up a race and to consolidate the Japanese-American security treaty which is becoming increasingly aggressive in character. The document expresses profound concern



The good old Europe will pay a good price for my present.

Drawing by Konstantin Ryboko

APPEAL BY NICARAGUA

Managua. Five crimes by the Somoza gang would have been impossible without the all round aid they are given by the United States, says a statement issued by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry.

The ministry resolutely condemns the attempts by the Honduras authorities to disclaim all responsibility for the acts of aggression against Nicaragua from the territory of that country and to present the terrorist raids by the Somoza gang as an internal affair for the Nicaraguans to settle among themselves. Many political leaders and newspapers

in the United States, Honduras and in other countries of the world, notes the statement, have repeatedly denounced the interventionist plans by the Reagan administration against the Sandinista Revolution which include a provocation of an armed conflict between Honduras and Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has called on the Honduran government to give up its participation in the aggressive plans designed by Washington and to start a peaceful dialogue to normalize the relations between the two countries.

A 'NO' CONFIDENCE VOTE

Bonn. The West German Bundestag gave no confidence vote to the protest government consisting of representatives of CDU/CSU and Free Democrats. In the course of the voting held in Parliament at the request of Chancellor Helmut Kohl the overwhelming majority of the ruling conservative-liberal coalition abstained while the SPD gave the "no" confidence vote.

'NEW STATESMAN' ON NATO PLANS

London. The "New Statesman" of London possesses information about plans for modernization and recruitment of the American military base in High Wycombe in Buckinghamshire. Earlier, the British Prime Minister M. Thatcher confirmed that the United States is to set up its national headquarters for its Armed Forces in Europe.

According to "New Statesman", the High Wycombe base will serve not only as a command post for the American military, but will also become the third centre in Britain for the deployment of Cruise missiles. At present, there is an American detachment already stationed at the base whose functions are to monitor the

targeting of Cruise missiles and long-range nuclear bombers. The detachment, which is part of the US Air Force, arrived at High Wycombe early in 1981. It is now designing "instructions" for the targeting of the missiles.

"New Statesman" recalls that in 1980 Western press gave details of a classified American plan codenamed Plan No. 108-6 which provides for a "preventive" nuclear strike and invasion of Eastern Europe. This plan specifically reserves a right for the United States to have its own bunker in Europe outside NATO control since not all NATO countries can agree to such operations.

What will happen to Gib?

Madrid. The border between Spain and Gibraltar has been opened for the first time after it was closed in 1969.

The future of the last colony

in Europe was to be discussed

by representatives from Spain

and Britain in April of this year,

but the meeting was later postponed because of the war in

South Africa.

The new Spanish government

has declared it will resume

to seek the return of the colony

in keeping with UN resolutions.

As a humanistic step,

the Spanish side has decided to

allow pedestrians to cross from

and into Gibraltar through the

customs check point once every

twenty-four hours. Vehicles have

not been allowed to cross as yet.

A short while ago, the Spanish

and British Foreign Ministers

who met in Brussels agreed to

resume the negotiations over the

future of Gibraltar in spring

1983.

trade, which, as the one hand, is launching US monopolies' huge profits (\$13,000 million dollars in 1980 alone) and, on the other, is exacerbating armed conflicts in various parts of the globe.

As for Asia, here the Americans are being guided by the principle, "let the Asians fight the Asians". They would like to make Asian countries squander enormous sums on armaments, which, in turn, would make them dependent on the USA, deprive them of a material base and impede their socio-economic transformation.

Specifically, in 1980 alone, the developing countries spent 133,000 million dollars for military purposes.

Anyone aware of the real essence and designation of the rapid deployment force equipped with modern aircraft, nuclear warheads and missiles situated at the bases in and around the Indian Ocean can clearly see the grave consequences the current US aggressive blitz might bring not only for Asia, but also for the entire world. As before, the US military-industrial complex keeps on fanning out military psychosis. In the 80s and 90s the arms race confirmed under the decisions of "massive retaliation strike", "flexible response", "global responsibility" and "realistic deterrence".

In the 80s the US neo-imperialist strategy aimed against Asian and African countries is being referred to as the "struggle for resources" and "balance of vital interests". The Indian subcontinent and the Indian Ocean region are being steadily militarized, with Australia, New Zealand, the Asian countries and Pakistan being drawn into military alliances. Another aspect of this policy is America's arms

giant. In their constant battle against neocolonialist pressures — epitomized by the "gumboot diplomacy" — the non-aligned nations in Asia have invariably enjoyed the Soviet Union's mighty support.

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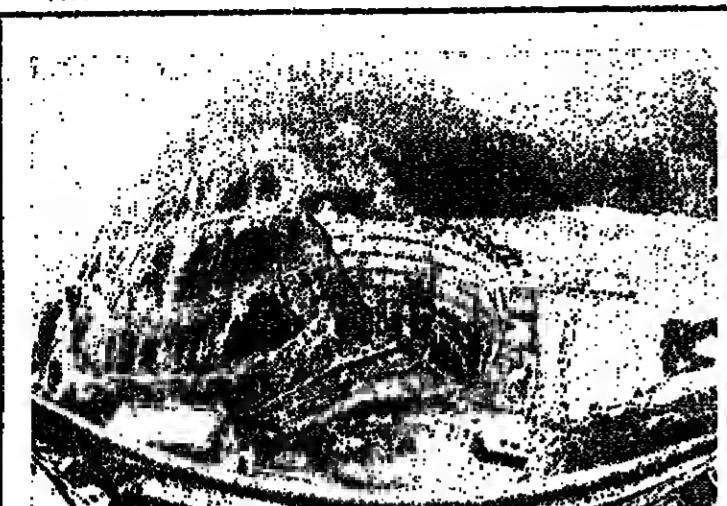
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Different faces of Georgia

One of the fifteen constituent republics, Georgia is now celebrating sixty years of its voluntary joining the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The people of this sunny republic in Transcaucasia are

funny for their warmth and hospitality. Georgia's mountains are as lovely and beautiful as its people, and it has a fertile soil.

Modern Georgia has made impressive achievements. Whe-



ever it is brought up in a conversation, mention is made of the rapid growth of its economy, particularly over the past few years, of the invincible Georgian women chess-players and the vigour of its centenarians.

The arched dam spanning the meandering Inguri River (in the photo) is the most brilliant symbol of the modern economic development of the republic. At the same time, it is a symbol of cooperation between all the Soviet nations, as the equipment for the dam has been supplied by more than 200 industries from 120 cities throughout the country. Generating more than 12,000 million kilowatt-hours a year, the Inguri HEP, which is the biggest in Transcaucasia, supplies electricity not only to Georgia, but to other republics as well.

It is hard to say why Georgian women make such success as chess-players, why the world

is still looking at the photo here.

Chess has remained in Georgia for 20 years and why two world Olympiads have been won by Soviet women's teams entirely composed of Georgian players. Perhaps, the reason lies in the tradition that when a girl gets married she is given, like many centuries ago, a copy of Shota Rustaveli's "The Man in the Panther's Skin" and a set of chess. Today, chess clubs can be found all over Georgia. You will see playing chess there quite young people and even who are very old. It is hard, though, to call these people "very old". Of the 14 thousand of them in the republic hardly any can be called "old" without reservation. Even centenarians sing and dance as if they were still young, and they even arrange their own celebrations. One such celebration in the Georgian village of Lykhny you can see in the photo here.

The photos allow a deeper examination of the wells.

Export-oriented gas pipeline: two sections ready for testing

The builders of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline have completed the construction of a section in the area of the city of Kubashev on the Volga. It is already the second section of the export-oriented gas pipeline which is ready for testing.

Construction work is under

way on 35 sections of the 4,450-kilometre-long line. Work is nearing completion to lay the gas pipeline on a number of sections of schedule. Simultaneously with the export-oriented gas pipeline, also under construction to the USSR is another 3,346-kilometre-long pipeline to feed gas from Siberia to the Ukraine.

A total of 1,700 kilometres of the Siberia-Western Europe gas

pipeline have already been welded together. The builders are more than a month ahead of schedule. Simultaneously with the export-oriented gas pipeline, also under construction to the USSR is another 3,346-kilometre-long pipeline to feed gas from Siberia to the Ukraine.

They therefore have to be intelligent and possess artificial senses and great mobility.

Scientists at the institute have designed several models of the so-called mobile automaton robot, or MAR, which is a successful substitute for a human operator of an orbital form. Unlike a human being the MAR can operate for days with only short breaks for maintenance.

Work is now continuing on a "milkmaid" robot and robots for household and gardens.

It is now difficult to estimate how robots can benefit agriculture. Yet, it can be safely predicted that before long they will make agricultural work much easier.

RADIO LISTENERS IN THIS COUNTRY

Today it is hard to imagine life without radio, writes the daily PRAVDA.

Radio Moscow offers ten news programmes a day on the "Mayak" programme. One along with nearly 60 news broadcasts on the "Mayak" programme. The "Mayak" broadcasts its sign calls twice an hour and even more often in the morning and the evening, thus creating a sort of "permanent information field". More than 97 per cent of the population in this country can have stable reception of Moscow Radio's programme. One, and 75 per cent are within the range of the "Mayak" programme.

Let us look at some of the things that attract people to the radio. Radio broadcasts often produce the first evolution of current events. Sociologists have discovered that preference to the radio is given by people when they need information and emotional outlet. Even in the nighttime and in the small hours of the morning, ten to fifteen million people in this country listen to the radio every day. From its experience, the radio audiences have evolved a certain pattern in the use of different communication channels — in the morning and the daytime, they want to hear about the events immediately or shortly after they occur, to see events on television. In the evening and to get details and analyses of these events in the newspapers, the following day.

COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF TAJIKISTAN

What are the economic and social results of the industrial transformation of Tajikistan? This question is asked by the correspondent for LITERATURNAYA GAZETA has been answered by Rakhmon Nohiyev, First Secretary of the Tajik Communist Party's Central Committee.

The Tajik industry is developing at a rapid rate. The volume of industrial production in the republic has increased twenty times compared with 1940. It is not merely a matter of numerical growth. There have been qualitative changes which are making themselves increasingly felt. Today, the republic has over a hundred industries, including power engineering, non-ferrous metallurgy, metalworking, engineering, as well as chemical, light and food industries. The republic is capable of solving, and it does solve, most complex problems of the comprehensive development of entire areas.

An example of this is the South-Tajik Territorial and Industrial Complex, which serves as the basis for the development of the republic's economy of precision, and will do so in the future until the year 1980. This complex has nearly 11 per cent of all the hydroenergy resources of the USSR, and nearly 70 per cent of the hydroenergy resources of the entire Central Asia. The projects in the complex, particularly the Nurek HEP, have made profound changes in the industrial importance of the republic, and its social and cultural outlook are evident from the infinite culture of the Tajik people, from our cinema, opera and ballet, national schools of painting, and graphic arts, and, lastly, from our literature.

NEW GENERATION OF AGRICULTURAL ROBOTS

A department of agricultural robot technology was opened a few years ago at the Moscow Institute of Agricultural Engineers, writes in the NAUKA I ZHIZN magazine B. Rukov, Corresponding Member of the Akad. Ural V. I. Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

What is the difference between agricultural and industrial robots? In other words, what is the former have to do with living nature and living organisms.

INTERACTING LANGUAGES AND NATIONS

This country has more than 70 literary languages. Education is conducted in 52 languages. In the sec-

Round the Soviet Union

"LET'S MAKE A GARDEN CITY OUT OF BAKU" — THIS MOTTO HAS BEEN CARRIED ON BY THOUSANDS OF BAKU CITIZENS WHO LOVINGLY PLANT GREENERY IN THE AZERBAIJANI CAPITAL. THERE ARE ALREADY MORE THAN TWENTY SQUARE METRES OF GREENERY PER EVERY CITIZEN. They sat out a new garden in the airport area where thousands of cherry, apricot, plum and other trees will blossom in the spring. During the autumn and early winter hedges and bushes will be planted in Baku on an area of over 700 hectares.

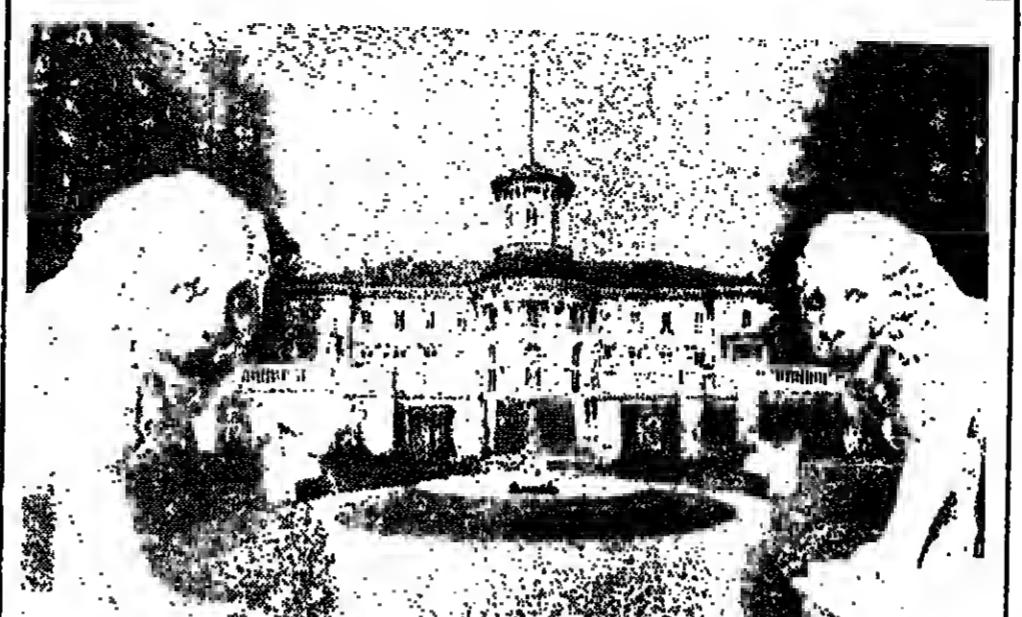
● A SANATORIUM FOR CONSTRUCTION WORKERS CAPABLE OF ACCOMMODATING 3,500 PEOPLE YEARLY HAS BEEN COMMISSIONED IN CHERKASSY. The 2.5 million-ruble sanatorium is equipped with the latest of medical equipment and will offer recreation facilities mainly on discount vouchers.

LOOKING DEEPER INTO THE EARTH

Oil prospectors in Turkmenia have received two new geological control stations. Staff. They give a better idea of the drilled rocks. Mountain. In special wagons over the deep Syrdarya and Mervian foothills, the stations handle the Buz-Lawon Mesozoic sedimentary complex held by geologists for old and new prospects over the extensive region of the Tien-shan.

The stations allow a deeper examination of the wells.

Places to visit



Treasures of Arkhangelskoye

To the west of the capital, on a high bank of the Moskva River there lies the old millionaire estate of Arkhangelskoye.

The Arkhangelskoye's chief wealth is represented by its art collections. The museum exhibits about 200 paintings of the 17th-, 18th- and 19th-century West European masters.

The rich nobleman Golyusov was one of its first owners in the late 18th century. Following the trend of the time, the prince built a palace-wide park ensemble in Arkhangelskoye.

The park is beautiful at any time of the year. It runs down to the Moskva River in giant terraces. A dark bank of woods is seen behind the river. Pavilions and "pergola" pillars stand there while among the trees of the park. More than 200 marble sculptures are positioned in a strictly decorative order.

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The book collection is no less impressive. The Arkhangelskoye library had a reputation of being one of the largest private libraries in Russia, containing more than 10 thousand volumes.

The theatre building has remained intact in Arkhangelskoye. The theatre, built by Yusupov, who was the estate's next owner, was famous for its "scenery performances" when scenes by the well-known Italian painter Pietro Gonzaga were shown one after another to the sounds of music.

TREATMENT COMPLEXES IN KIRGHIZIA

Doctors plan to make maximum use of the climate of Tien Shan of this country's first mountain cardiological sanatorium which has just been opened in a scenic spot in northern Kirghizia. The value of its location in this Central Asian republic has been substantiated by many years of research which showed that local natural factors can help improve the

cardiovascular and respiratory systems under certain conditions.

The building of such complexes is now the chief concern of the republic's health care system. Among the recently built projects are a cardiological and a surgical centre in Frunze, the capital, a regional hospital in the town of Osh, and a large children's sanatorium on the banks of Lake Issyk-Kul.

of Health Services. The first of this kind in Kirghizia. The exhibits here illustrate the development of medicine since the 16th century to this day.

On display are books and articles by many famous local medical scientists, materials on the activities of the medical society, the oldest in this country, it was set up 120 years ago.

A big section is dedicated to the present-day health services.

GYPSUM AS A CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL

The engineers at the Soviet construction materials complex made a strong construction material out of the tragic gypsum which is abundant in the backward peoples. Most of them were illiterate, and they even had no writing of their own. Illiteracy in the backward out-skirts of tsarist Russia was at no time total. It was believed that this would be put an end to if there only in a matter of centuries. If the campaign to "illiterate" it would have gone on at the rate it did, however, this problem was solved practically completely. In the first few decades of Soviet power, in the 30s, a company of gypsum schools was introduced throughout the country, with teaching being provided in the native tongues in all the Soviet republics. Almost 30 minorities received a system of writing in their own. We have witnessed the establishment of a comprehensive system of secondary schooling and higher and secondary specialized education, as well as the emergence of self-sufficiency in national personnel.

The best technique for the stone processing has been found: extra moisture is driven out of it at a certain temperature and pressure, then it is dried in a chamber. Portland and additives are introduced. The new technology allows to use gypsum as a reliable and cheap substitute for cement and lime.

Gypsum has also allowed to produce completely new materials, such as gas-gypsum panels for example. They are good heat and sound insulators. Colour additives make them look like marble.

One can judge about the rate of progress in the socio-cultural spheres in the provinces from the following facts and figures. In Central Asia and in neighbouring Kazakhstan, for example, there were no colleges or universities until 1920. Today, their number stands at 130, while the number of college and university students in one million of the population is there greater than that in Sweden, the FRG, Britain or Australia.

The blossoming of singular national culture has been speeded up by their mutual enrichment, and by the expansion and consolidation of the mutual links between all the nations to this country. Far from erasing the specific features of each nation, the internationalization has, on the contrary, raised them to a still greater height. The same is true of the progress of their economies, and their integration in a single economic nationwide complex.

For all the economic and geographical specifics of the republics and their dependence on the local natural conditions and resources, they have developed a common course towards levelling off the contrasts and potentials, and made a dash forward towards the advanced frontiers of science, technology, and industry.

The regional peculiarities have been taken into account by the Main Directorate in the Economic and Social Development for 1981-1985 and until 1990 adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. A whole section in this document deals with the geographical distribution of the prospective forces between the republics.

On the eve of the new year, the

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ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

Nikolai GUBENKO



It was a rather unusual applicant who faced the acting department's admission board at the Institute of Cinematography in Moscow early in the 60s — a young man from Odessa full of laughter and jokes and sporting an impossible argot. To cap it all, he was very indistinctive to whether he would be admitted as a student or not. The admission board did not like him at all, and he was only saved through the intervention from Sergei Gerasimov, the famous director, actor and educator.

This was the first time the state, which had not very often admitted Nikolai Gubenko, gave him his first big favour. Born during the war, he soon lost both parents, and he grew up in an orphanage. He played acted in an amateur society, received an education at a boarding school, made some money as an extra in a local theatre and dreamed of becoming an actor. After this dream had nearly come true, he did not allow himself to go back or relax. Being a college student, he also attended classes at the circus school where he learnt the art

of acrobatics, a juggler, and a clown. All this came in handy.

After graduation he joined the Taganka Theatre which had been only recently established and was already in vogue. It was required of its actors to have an almost "crazy" command of the body, expressive plasticity and acting techniques.

Gubenko played leading roles in nearly all the famous Taganka productions — "The Good Woman of Setzuan", "Ten Days That Shocked the World", "A Hero of Our Times" and others. Earlier, he had made his first appearance in the cinema playing in a very successful film — Mironov Khatayev's "I Am Twenty".

From this point on, Gubenko has recommended himself as a vigorous and strong actor possessing high professional standards. His subsequent classic performances have shown that he has quite a few forces, and that he tends to be an eccentric actor for character parts. With an equal ease he played people like the legendary army leader Biryukov in "No Password Needed" and an almost operatic-like rogue Yastko Barouchik in "The

abip, of the triumph of tellful love, and that cunning and treachery always stand in his way. Director and scriptwriter is Tatjana Berzantseva.

Apart from the Shakespeare characters there will be another two leading roles in the film, symbolizing love, poetry and music. They will be played by Bolshoi Theatre soloist Vergeny Nezherenko and by Alla Pugachova, the popular variety singer.

The passive nature of the actor's profession did not suit this highly active, vigorous and temperamental man. He left the theatre and again enrolled as a student at the Institute of Cinematography this time to learn to be a film director. Success took some time to come in this profession. He began by making two not very successful films, but his third — "Shaken But Not Crushed" brought Gubenko to the fore not only as one of the most talented Soviet film directors — it has made him famous, and brought him favor and admiration from his audiences, as well as numerous awards.

The film immediately became an outstanding event in the Soviet cultural life because it was a life story of a generation of a childhood signed by the year. This was a generation of people who because of their burns had to travel the hard road of moral development before they had reached what they had missed — kindness, tolerance, and ability to forgive.

Over the past few years, Gubenko has seldom appeared either as director or actor. However, all his works are marked with a seal of talent. Take his part in the film, "I Ask for the Floor", or his later work as a director in "From the Life of Holiday-Makers". Besides, we shall in the near future see him as a theatre actor, as, following the death of one of the leading actors of the Taganka Theatre, Vladimir Vyatkovsky, who was author and performer of popular songs. Gubenko has returned to the theatre to replace his colleague Yastko Barouchik in "The

MASTER OF RUSSIAN PORTRAIT

"I see myself like in a mirror but this mirror flatters me", wrote Alexander Pushkin about his portrait by Great Kiprensky. At that time the painting was in the poet's study.

But now this portrait is the central exhibit of a display that opened in the Tretyakov Art Gallery. Devoted to the birth bicentenary of the outstanding Russian artist Great Kiprensky (1782-1838) the exhibition includes about 70 paintings and more than 300 drawings from many art museums of the country.

The master created a unique portrait gallery of his famous contemporaries. On display are the portraits of poets, among them V. Zhukovsky, K. Batyushkov, I. Krylov, N. Gnedich and the Decembrists.

Kiprensky painted with animation the heroic "children" of 1812 — soldiers, officers and militiamen. He was the first painter to take up the peasant theme, creating a series of sketches about rural children.

Charm and kindness radiate the faces of women which have reached us through decades thanks to the art of Kiprensky. They became the embodiment of the romantic ideal of the epoch. Visitors can become acquainted with the portraits of Russian actresses Yekaterina Semyonova, Anna Oleneva — a women extolled by Pushkin.

The exhibits also include many formerly unknown works of the artist. Riga art critics discovered a canvas "Philomen and Bauch" which was considered to be lost and now all art lovers can see it.



"Portrait of Alexander Pushkin".



"Portrait of Anna Oleneva".

"Jupiter and Mercury Who Visit Philomen and Bauch as Pilgrims".

WHAT'S ON!

December 21-24

THEATRES

I Saw the Birth of the World, second film of "Red Earth" (USSR-Mexico-Italy).
Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq. 22—Molchanov), "Mechikhe" (ballet). 23 — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet). 24 — Double-bill: Rimsky-Korsakov, "Mozart and Salieri"; Tchaikovsky, "Iolanta" (operas).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 22 — Shchedrin, "Not Love Alone" (opera). 23 — Double-bill: Gubarenko, "Tenderness"; Leoncavallo, "I pagliacci" (operas). 24 — Zhuravlev, "Moscow Behind Us" (opera).

Opera Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St). 22 — Grockovsky, "Quadrille". 23 — Kalman, "The Gypsy Princess". 24 — Gadzhiev, "A Crossroad".

FILMS

The Voices (Leningrad Studios USSR). About film makers, their difficult job. Cinema: "Votretch" (5/8 Sadovo - Chernogoryazkaya St). Metro: Lermontovskaya.

Jupiter and Mercury Who Visit Philomen and Bauch as Pilgrims

ICE HOCKEY

Palace of Sport, Lenin Central Stadium, International "Aviaza" Prize Tournament. 21 — IRG V. Finland. 3 p.m. 22 — USSR V. Czechoslovakia. 6:45 p.m.

VOLLEYBALL

Dynamo Palace of Sport (22 Levashova St). 21-23 — USSR Levashova St. 24 — Dynamo. 4 p.m. women's championship. 4 p.m. 5:30 p.m. 7 p.m. (every day). 7:30 p.m. 9 p.m. (every day). Orderly a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 226-80-00. Cinema: cab (over 40 routes in the city). 7:30 p.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 18 kopeks.

BUSINESS

USSR BUILDING GAS PIPELINES ABROAD

Soviet specialists have begun construction of yet another gas pipeline, this time in Siberia. The Algerian SONATRACH company signed several contracts for gas deliveries to Western Europe and has now stepped up gas production. The USSR is helping expand its gas pipeline network. Under the contract the first section will be completed in February 1984, and talks are about building yet another 970 km of gas pipelines. 1,000-1,200 km in diameter.

For the Uighur petroleum corporation the USSR has worked out a master plan for comprehensive development of Liya's gas industry up to the year 2000, specifically a plan for a 570 km gas pipeline from the Mors el Brega fields to a metallurgical plant in the town of Mauveia, and work on it has already begun. Those are plans to extend it up to the chemical complex.

The USSR has a mature technology for gas pipeline construction already tried out in Central Asian deserts. The quality of

construction is identified by the fact that even a strong earthquake in Uzbekistan failed to stop gas deliveries from the Carl Field even for a single minute. Now this technology will be at work in Siberia and Libya.

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V.O. Sovneftegazopromexport, the main Soviet gas pipeline exporter, has been involved in developing the Hoja Gengerk and Larkuduk deposits in Afghanistan and in building 600 km of gas pipelines in Iran plus pipelines in Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Finland. It is now building oil pipelines in Iraq and Nigeria and oil depots in Angola, Laos, Iraq and Vietnam.

Those are plans to extend it up to the chemical complex.

There is an expanding cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the sphere of reconstruction of industries producing consumer goods. On the list of seven Soviet factories making consumer items agreements on whose reconstruction were signed earlier we can now add another 19 projects in the industry, including nine clothing factories.

Their reconstruction will not only increase their output, but also lead to a substantial improvement in its quality.

Wilhelm Vogel has been known in the Soviet market for about 20 years. This year alone the company has orders amounting to one million West German marks. Indirect deliveries exceed that amount many times over.

Wilhelm Vogel is ready to cooperate on the widest possible scale with Soviet organizations, our correspondent was told by Stefan Schindler, a firm manager. We have ordered our Sov-

partner to discuss the production in the USSR of lubrication systems using our firm's technology and on a joint basis. Besides, we are looking forward to more active cooperation in science and technology, and in a commercial exchange of licenses.

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The reconstruction of the clothing factories and the introduction of technological processes envisaged on this basis will mainly increase the capacities for the production of fashionable men's suits and inexpensive clothes for young people. On the products, history of trade and economic cooperation.

The computer centre has all necessary hardware and software facilities making the data bank available to its users. Information about deals in computer time, as well as in TV and radio time.

As a result of intensification, the efficiency of production at all nine factories will increase by estimated 20 per cent.

The cooperation between the USSR and the GDR to increase the output of consumer items and to improve their quality has already brought a lot of positive results.

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